

and export duties were levied by the *dohanerii maris* on woollen and linen goods, on steel, timber, corn, butter, cheese, and fruits. A considerable revenue was gained in corn-duties, for Sicily was the granary from which North Africa was largely fed, a fact which explains in part the vassalage of the Moslem cities of that coast. Octroi duties were paid at the entrance into towns, upon cattle and the necessities of life, Foreign ships, going into Messina harbour, had to pay port-duties.

Two sources of revenue were in particular most lucrative, most valued, and jealously controlled, namely the customs, and the state monopolies. It was rarely that the Crown allowed any exemption from the former and the exemption was a high favour; thus Salerno, the old Norman capital, was allowed to import and export corn, vegetables, and fish freely; the bishop of the new foundation of Lipari-Patti might export from abbeys subject to him corn, cheese, and butter; the abbot of San Salvatore, Messina, archimandrite over many Greek monasteries, was permitted to export two hundred loads of corn on his own ships to Africa and bring back other commodities duty-free. But these exemptions only serve to show

the rigid in-
sistence on the royal right,*

The state monopolies were those of
the forests,
the manufacture of pitch, fisheries,
especially the
tunny-fisheries, salt, iron-mining, dye-
works, the

* For these I am indebted to Dr. Cohn's
Geschichte der nor-
mannisch-Mecklenischen Flotte, pp. 84-86,
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